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end of the lower boundary. The results were similar to those observed in *Animal A*.

In *Animal C*. ("Gryzhka") a still larger mass of brain tissue was removed: the front boundary was the same as in *Animal B*., but the lower boundary instead of being horizontal extended obliquely downward and backward at an angle of about  $135^\circ$  in relation to the vertical line. Again the conditioned light reflex returned as did the conditioned sound and tactile reflexes; the discernment both of form and of movement was lost. Further, an added phenomenon was observed, "the chaotic state:" a whole series of non-specific auditory and tactile stimuli—electric bell, pricking of any part of the skin surface, application of heat or cold—produced reflex salivation.

Finally, in *Animal D*. ("Sultan") the largest mass of brain tissue was removed: by an oblique cut starting from a point at about the middle of the great longitudinal fissure and extending downward and backward through the upper end of the Sylvian fissure fully one-third of each cerebral hemisphere was excised; in other words, not only the occipital lobes were removed but also portions of the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. All the conditioned reflexes, including those for auditory and tactile stimulation, were lost, with this exception: in the training prior to the operation the dog was grasped by the jaw whenever the acid solution had to be introduced into the mouth and thus a special conditioned reflex had been formed unintentionally, and this reflex was found after the operation to have been preserved, so that while no secretion of saliva resulted from stimulation with scratching, sound, or light, trickling at the fistula was observed regularly every time the animal's jaw was grasped.

Not the least interesting result in the entire series of experiments was a demonstration of the apparently unimpaired educability of *Animal D*. following the operation: Dr. Toropoff easily succeeded in developing a new and highly specific conditioned reflex to occur in response to stimulation with the odor of camphor.

A. J. ROSANOFF.

*Stuttering and Lispings*. By E. W. SCRIPTURE. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xiv., 251. Price \$1.50.

This is a practical book, which has been prepared to meet the needs of physicians and teachers. Part i. discusses Stuttering (description and cause; symptoms, forms, nature; diagnosis; therapy; methods of treatment); Part ii., Lispings (general discussion; negligent, organic and neurotic lispings; cluttering); and Part iii. outlines 18 sets of Exercises. There are over a hundred illustrations, including a large number of graphic records. Dr. Scripture's experience in the speech-department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, as well as his theoretical work on phonetics, have well fitted him for the task he has here undertaken.

*The Psychology of Insanity*. By B. HART. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. Cambridge, University Press; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. pp. ix., 176. Price 40c net.

After an outline of the history of insanity, through the demonological, political or social, physiological and psychological periods, and a brief characterisation of the psychological point of view, the author arranges his material under three heads: symptoms, classification, explanation. The keynote of classification is Dissociation, and

of explanation, Conflict. The greater part of the book is taken up with a discussion, in terms of Freud's and Jung's hypotheses, of this explanation by Conflict: successive chapters deal with complexes, repression, manifestation of repressed complexes, projection, irrationality, phantasy or day-dreaming. In a final chapter on the Significance of Conflict the writer allows great importance to the sex-instinct, but also lays emphasis on the 'herd-instinct' of Trotter.

The details are held thoroughly in hand, and the style of the work is easy and pleasant; only the continual recurrence of the didactic 'now' becomes somewhat annoying.

*Ueber den Traum: experimentell-psychologische Untersuchungen.*

Von J. MOURLY VOLD. Herausgegeben von O. Klemm. Zweiter Band. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1912. pp. vi., 449-879. Price Mk. 11.

The first volume was reviewed in the JOURNAL, xxii., 1911, 455 f. Enough was said at that time to indicate the importance of the work. The present, concluding installment of the material covers (1) normal, non-experimental dreams, with stimulation of the lower extremities; dream phenomena in pathological conditions of the lower extremities; (2) experiments on stimulation of the upper extremities; glove-experiments, etc.; experiments with left-handed persons; and (3) experiments on back and foot; the part played by touch and temperature sensations in dreaming; dreams composed of a number of elements (nightmare; the dream of dreaming; dream speech); the dependence of dreams on various conditions (brief muscular excitation on the evening preceding the dream; visual images; habitual dreams; inheritance of dreams). It is evident that the hoped-for theoretical discussion of the dream-consciousness is not forthcoming; we are again left with a number of somewhat discontinuous observations, valuable in themselves, but needing systematic treatment. There is still no index.

*Aristoteles über die Seele.* Neu übersetzt von A. BUSSE. Philosophische Bibliothek Bd. 4. Leipzig, F. Meiner, 1911. pp. xx., 121. Price Mk. 2.20.

Since the appearance of Kirchmann's work in 1871, we have had a number of translations of the *De Anima*: in German, those of Bender, Rolfes, Essen and others; in French, that of Rodier; in Italian, that of Razzoli; in English, those of Wallace, Hammond, Hicks. Dr. Busse, who bases his translation on the text of Biehl, though he admits a number of conjectural emendations, sets his work in direct opposition to that of Kirchmann: "bevor wir die Frage der sachlichen Richtigkeit stellen, haben wir erst die Frage nach dem richtigen Sinn zu lösen." He has utilised the results of his predecessors, but relies especially upon the Greek commentators, "die in ihrem ganzen Denken dem Verfasser soviel näher standen und deshalb seinen Gedankengängen leichter folgen konnten." A brief introduction (pp. vii.-xviii.) outlines the history of psychology from the Pythagoreans to Aristotle, and says what is necessary of the reliability of the Mss.; the text then occupies pp. 1-94; and the following notes (pp. 95-115) are explanatory of the text, or deal with salient points of textual criticism. The translation is clear and straightforward; and the cheapness of the book should give it a wide popularity.